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In the case of Uganda, Mr. Hesketh Bell, his Majesty's Commissioner for the Protectorate, has prepared a scheme for dealing with the scourge in his Protectorate. The main features of the scheme are the deportation of the population from the infected lake shore and the segregation of the sick in a number of large camps, where they can be treated by atoxyl or other drugs which give hope for success.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES

THE International Association of Academies, which met at Vienna at the end of May, will hold its next meeting three years hence in Rome, under the auspices of the Academia dei Lincei. We learn from the *London Times* that among the decisions taken was a resolution to codify the rules of procedure of the association. The issue of a complete and authentic edition of the works of Leibnitz was agreed upon, both the mathematical and the philosophical departments of the association recognizing its desirability. Progress less marked was made in regard to the interchange on loan of manuscripts between libraries, but the question was fully discussed and a small international committee chosen to deal with it pending the next meeting.

Some advance was also made in regard to the publication of the projected standard edition of the Mahabharata, while progress was reported in the preparation of the Encyclopædia of Islam, of which Professor de Goeje, of Leyden, laid before the meeting the first section in three languages—English, French and German. General satisfaction was expressed by the delegates at Mr. John Morley's action in granting, on behalf of the India Office, £200 a year for the next ten years as a contribution towards the cost of the work. The Belgian government has announced its intention of subsidizing the scheme for an international bibliography of historical and philosophical subjects, and it is hoped that support will also be forthcoming from England and America. The proposal that the

association should choose an international auxiliary language, such as Esperanto, for use in the communications between members was negatived by 12 votes to 8. France and England voted with the majority. Austria accepted the principle of an auxiliary language, but would have opposed the choice of Esperanto, on the ground that it is not a scientific medium of communication.

ADDRESS ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE LINNÆAN BRIDGE¹

THE recognition of the work of famous men is one of the happiest duties of mankind. It stimulates our endeavors and encourages us to make efforts which we would probably not make without their examples before us.

To-day we do homage to a distinguished man of science, and the unanimity with which the scientific societies and institutions of the City of New York join in this tribute is in itself evidence of the value which is placed upon his contributions to natural history.

Science has made great progress during the two centuries which have elapsed since the birth of Linnæus. Theories have in large part given place to ascertained facts or have been replaced by other theories based on more accurate knowledge of natural objects and of natural phenomena. The contributions of science to the welfare, comfort and happiness of mankind have made present human life widely different from that of two hundred years ago, and this amelioration of our condition, and the more general diffusion of knowledge has been accompanied by a vast improvement in morality.

The ceremonies of to-day are worthy of the great naturalist whose birth they commemorate. Societies and institutions all over the world join with us in honoring him, and are represented here by delegates or have transmitted documents expressing their appreciation of his life and labors. The public natural science institutions of New York have come to take leading parts in the subjects

¹Delivered at the dedication to Linnæus of the Pelham Parkway Bridge over the Bronx River, by Nathaniel Lord Britton, President of the New York Academy of Sciences, May 23, 1907.

they teach and illustrate. Public and private philanthropy have developed them with a rapidity almost phenomenal, for they are all yet in their infancy, and on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the metropolis of America. The cordial cooperation of a municipality with public-spirited citizens to build and maintain such institutions for the welfare of the people and of science, finds here, in New York, its maximum evolution, which has as yet, however, by no means reached its complete development nor its maximum usefulness. What shall be said of their position and importance when after fifty years the New York Historical Society opens the tablet which we now place upon this bridge? And, what discoveries will science have made for the benefit of the human race during these next fifty years?

The selection of this bridge recently constructed by the park department, as a permanent memorial of Linnæus, is most appropriate. It is situated just outside the New York Zoological Park, with the New York Botanical Garden a short distance to the north, being thus between the two institutions which teach the subjects on which the fame of Linnæus chiefly rests. The suggestion that it be known hereafter as the Linnæus Bridge came from the Director of the American Museum of Natural History.

On behalf of the New York Academy of Sciences I now unveil this tablet and present it to the city of New York, there having been placed in it copies of to-day's program and other documents befitting the occasion.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. FREDERICK L. DUNLAP, instructor in the University of Michigan, has been appointed associate chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry, and will be a member of the board of food and drug inspection. The other members of this board are Dr. H. W. Wiley, chairman, and George P. McCabe, solicitor of the department.

THE Vienna Academy of Sciences has awarded its Baumgarten prize (2,000 Kr.) to Dr. Egon Ritter v. Schweidler, professor of physics in Vienna, for his work on the phe-

nomena of dielectrics; the Lieben prize (2,000 Kr.) to Dr. H. Benndorf, associate professor of physics at Graz, for his work on the transmission of earthquake-waves in the interior of the earth, and the Haitinger prize (2,500 Kr.) to Dr. Robert Kremann, docent at Graz, for his work on the esters.

DR. E. RAY LANKESTER, retiring director of the natural history department of the British Museum, has been knighted on the occasion of the birthday of King Edward.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY proposes to confer, in connection with the celebration of the centenary of the Geological Society, London, in September next, the degree of doctor of science upon Waldemar Cristopher Brögger, professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Christiania; Geheimrath Hermann Credner, director of the Geological Survey of Saxony, professor of geology in the University of Leipzig, Professor Louis Dollo, curator in the Royal Museum of Natural History, Brussels; Albert de Lapparent, professor of geology and mining in the Catholic Institute, Paris; Professor Alfred Gabriel Nathorst, keeper of the department of fossil plants in the State Museum of Sweden, Stockholm; and Geheimrath Professor Heinrich Rosenbusch, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Heidelberg.

THE University of Michigan has conferred the honorary doctorate of science on Mr. Carlos B. Cochran, professor of physical science of the West Chester Normal School and state analyst of Pennsylvania.

At the seventy-third annual meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, its Guy medal in gold was awarded to Professor F. Y. Edgeworth for his special services to statistical science, and for his many important and valuable contributions to the transactions of the society. A Guy medal in silver was awarded to Mr. N. A. Humphreys for his recent paper on "The Alleged Increase of Insanity." The subject of the essays for the Howard medal competition, 1907-8, was announced to be "The Cost, Conditions and Results of Hospital Relief in London."